



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1866

At the recent annual masonic election of officers, for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the following officers were chosen:

John L. Goldard, R. W. G. M., Richard Vaux, D. G. M., R. A. Lambertson, S. G. W., C. L. Perkins, J. G. W., John Thompson, G. S., Peter Williamson G. T.

The President's Message, published in the daily papers of yesterday, on the question of a restored union, is a reaffirmance of his former views on that subject. He makes no concessions to the disunion negro equality faction, as it was hinted he would do. We shall publish what it contains on this subject, in our next.

Old Thad. Stevens and his disunion conjurers have already commenced making open and virulent attacks upon him. Whether they will carry out their threats of impeachment remains to be seen.

HOW THE CABLE WORKS.—An illustration of the revolution which the cable is working in the business relations of the country, is afforded by the fact that English orders upon the San Francisco market, for the fine wheat of California, have passed through New York by Atlantic Cable, and thence by Overland telegraph. We are informed that these orders were promptly executed, and considerably within limits, and advice of purchase returned to and received by the London merchant, who sent the orders in the morning of the same day. Orders have also gone to San Francisco for grain to be shipped to the New York market by the steamer of the Pacific Mail Company, and the necessary rail facilities across the Isthmus furnished by the Panama Company. The Pacific Mail Company are also reported to have favorable evidences that an immense direct trade between the ports of China and Japan, and San Francisco and New York, will soon follow the establishment of the Oriental line of the Company.

CATHOLICS IN MARYLAND.—The first permanent establishment of Catholic religion in this country, was by Lord Baltimore's colony in Maryland, where some two hundred, mostly Catholics, and many of them wealthy, settled in 1633, and the first mass there was celebrated by Father Althame, at the Indian village of Potomac, now New Marlboro, on the Virginia side of the river. At the opening of the revolution in 1775, the number of Catholics in the colonies and territories was estimated at 40,000 over one-third of them in Maryland. The first bishop, Carroll, was ordained at Baltimore in 1793.

Now the Catholics have 2,550 church edifices in the United States, which at an average of 300 to each church, would give 765,000 communicants, representing a population of 5,000,000.

The Catholic Register of 1866 gives 15 archbishops, 34 bishops, and 2,505 priests, making a total of the priesthood 2,554.—The Catholics have 20 colleges, 26 theological seminaries, 177 male and female academies, and 624 parochial schools, making a total of 858 educational institutions. Besides these they have 171 convents, which are usually institutions of learning, and 139 hospitals for the sick, asylums for the aged, the indigent, and the destitute youth. The Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity labor in these with no other compensation than food and clothing and the satisfaction of doing good.

JEFF DAVIS' QUARTERS.—A Fortress Monroe letter to the New York Herald says:

The very fine rooms, four in number, besides a kitchen, fitted up in Carrol Hall for Jeff Davis and family, have at length received the finishing touches of carpenter, mason, glazier and painter. Vacating his old quarters, which were limited to two casements, he was moved into his new and more commodious apartments; so that now having his deprivation of the freedom of the outer world, he is snugly and as comfortably situated, has rooms as airy, as liberal supplies of fuel, as numerous attendance of servants, and as complete and elaborate cuisine auxiliaries as any officer in the fort. His health has recently improved most materially. He can walk unsupported, his spirits are more elastic, his conversation is much lighter and gayer tone, and the world generally has for him less austerity and repulsiveness. He repines less at the past, is more patient of the present, and more hopeful for the future. He now enjoys facilities not only for making himself and comfortable, but to extend becomingly hospitality to his numerous callers and friends. In his own mind and that of most of his friends, the conviction is now very firmly settled that he will remain here a prisoner all winter. Whatever fate may befall him he will show himself firm and resolute in meeting it.

An old man of 60 and a young girl of 20 are now on trial at a L'Original, C. W., for the murder of their illegitimate offspring.

The Rev. Dr. Jenks, a well known clergyman, died at Boston, on the 13th instant, aged 88 years.

The Falsehoods of Abolitionists.

What a forgetful people we are. The giddy whirl of four years of civil strife, the mad intoxication of the feast of blood upon which we have supped, seems to have driven reason, common sense, even memory, from her throne! Let the reader put on his thinking cap for a moment, and remember, if he can, one of the ten thousand diatribes which the Abolitionists have inflicted upon the country during the past twenty years to show the advantage of freed negro labor over that of the negro under a master. Has it not been said and sung in ten thousand shapes and forms? "Free the negro," cried these blatant "reformers," "and you shall see the South even outstrip the North." "It is slavery that depresses her energies," "slavery is the cause of her being behind the North; but give the negro the boon of liberty, give him something to labor for, and the waste places of the South shall bloom as the rose!" Volumes were written, of which this is the briefest epitome. All that art, rhetoric or eloquence could bring to bear upon the subject, was reiterated to show how great a curse, slavery, so called, was both morally and economically. Especially were we to have tremendous crops of cotton, sugar and rice, as soon as the shackles were taken from the poor crushed negro, who, touched by the magical wand of universal emancipation, was to spring like another Minerva, full fledged, from the brain of Jove. But this was not all. Millions of white men were standing, arms akimbo, waiting for the incus of "slavery" to be lifted from the South, that they might rush in and aid in developing her resources. The crop of cotton, under the combined efforts of black and white struggling in the grand arena of "freedom," was, according to General Banks, to rush incontinently up to ten millions of bales in time! The wonderful Colonel Conkling, of New York city, a most profound thinker, and as deeply read in commercial wisdom as the renowned Wouter Van Twiller was in the intricacies of the Dutch Grammar, delivered an address just previous to the close of the war, before the Statistical Society of New York city, in which, with the utmost gravity, he propounded the following: "No sooner will the national flag be unfurled in the South, than millions from both the North and Europe, who have shunned her slave trodden fields, as they would the shade of the Bohan Apas, will rush to occupy her deserted but enfranchised lands, and will develop her resources as they never were developed before. Even the blasted wastes of slavery, revived by the touch of Liberty, will again be made to blossom as the rose. The first year of peace, in all human probability, will witness the accession of a million of freedom to the population of the South, bringing with them, at once, the economies, the improved processes and greater producing powers of intelligent labor. Before two years shall have elapsed, it is safe to predict that America will resume her former supremacy in the cotton market of the world, never more to be deprived of it." As the renowned Captain Cuttle declared of his friend, Bunby, "There is wisdom for you? Wisdom in solid chunks?" And yet it is just stuff as this that readers of Abolition papers have been swallowing for the past thirty years. Robespierre and St. Just preached it in 1789, before Hayti went down, never to come up again. Old Mr. Channing, simple soul, declared that the same result would follow negro freedom in Jamaica, and yet it didn't! Our Abolitionists said the same thing, and yet, strange to say, found people to believe them. Every pig, it is said, will burn his nose before he will be convinced that the swill is hot and people seem to be just as smart as the pigs, and no smarter.

Here is Colonel Confid-nee Conkling predicting that a million of freemen will rush Southward the first year of peace.—How many have gone? We hear now and then of Northern men going South, but we will make an even bet that two Southern men come North for business, where one Northern man has gone South. New York city is full of Southern men seeking a living. Such a thing was never known before. "In two years," says this great Colonel, "America will resume her former supremacy in the cotton market." Well, the two years have nearly passed and what do we see? Where is the cotton? All that this year will show is five or six hundred thousand bales against over four millions before the war. O, the negroes will work for wages. This is all that is needed to stimulate Southern industry." And it has been stimulated with a vengeance! Already the Abolition press is trying to explain away their falsehoods and let down their dupes as easily as possible. The New York Tribune, after explaining about bad weather, poor seed, &c. &c., is forced to confess that the crop will, in the future, be insignificant, and then says: "From these statements, Northern farmers should learn that they must depend more upon themselves for a part of their clothing. They must raise flax and wool, and provide improved spinners and looms which save immense labor and cloth at home. A half an acre of flax the wool of ten or fifteen sheep worked up every other year, will give cloth which will gladden their family, and even their grand children. We have never seen a wife have such bright eyes or such rosy, beautiful cheeks, as when she unfolded a piece of flannel before her husband and her children. If one will look closely at this cloth, and with a view to estimate its value, he will fancy that many of the threads are of pure gold." This is a pure specimen of Aminidab Sleekism, an insult to every person of common intelligence. The people asked for fish and you gave them a stone. You told them that freeing the negroes was to make cotton cheaper, but how is the promise kept? Why, you tell them to go raising flax! Tell them to return to the condition of their grandfathers, when men pulled flax until their backs broke, and women spun until the distaff fell from the weary hand! Roll back the car of civilization a hundred years, deprive poor men of cheap clothing cheap books and cheap newspapers, and call it progress! Over seven hundred millions of the world's inhabitants dress in

cotton alone. Cheap cotton has done more to elevate mankind than all other agencies of modern civilization combined. And yet this "party of progress," this party of "great moral ideas," plunge the masses into poverty by increasing the costs of all the articles of prime necessity, and inflicting upon them burdens too grievous to be borne. All these calamities have been brought upon the country by systematic falsehoods; by persistent and oftentimes intentional lying, by shutting the eyes to historical facts, and by a cold and calculating policy of using a popular delusion to overthrow the principles of true republican institutions.—Banner of Liberty.

Negro Suffrage.

The question of raising the negro to full political equality with white men, cannot be detached from the general one connected with a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the issues now dividing the States.—They are indissolubly associated. So long as the Radicals insist upon making the acceptance of the doctrine of negro suffrage by the South necessary in order that their claims for political fellowship may be considered, so long will they act in a manner calculated to keep the States apart and alienate the people. The negro question is one full of danger in the future. It is so recognized by all the leading soldiers and statesmen of the country. The following sentiments expressed in General Sherman's well-known letter to Chief Justice Chase, written just after the close of his great march, are important as bearing upon this point, the General writes as follows:

STEAMER PRUSSIA, BEACON HARBOR, } May 6, 1865—5 o'clock, A. M. } I am not yet prepared to receive the negro on terms of political equality, for the reason it will raise passions and prejudices at the North, superadded to the causes yet dormant at the South, that might rekindle the war whose fires are now dying out, and which, by skillful management, might be kept down. As you must observe I propose to work with known facts rather than to reason ahead to remote conclusions.

We can control the local State capitals, and, it may be, slowly shape political thought, but we cannot combat existing ideas with force.

I say honestly that the assertion openly of your ideas of universal negro suffrage as a fixed policy of our general government, to be backed by physical power, will produce a new war sooner or later, and one which, from its desultory character, will be more bloody and destructive than the last. I think the changes necessary in the future can be faster and more certainly made by means of our Constitution than by any plan outside of it.

We rather justify the rebels in their late attempt, whereas now, as General Scofield tells us, the people of the South are ready and willing to make the necessary changes, without shock or violence. I felt the last war as bitterly and as keenly as any man could and I frankly confess myself afraid of a new war; and a new war is bound to result from the action you suggest of giving to the enfranchised negroes so large a share in the delicate task of putting the Southern States in practical working relations in the general government.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF PETRIFICATION.—On Thursday last, as a party of gentlemen were about removing the body of Mrs. Haynes, who had been buried for seven years in the grave yard near Centre Church, (distance about four miles from Lionville), for the purpose of depositing the body in a new grave, beside her husband, Mr. Joseph Haynes, who died on Wednesday last, they were surprised at the unusual weight of the coffin containing the corpse, and concluded to open it. Upon doing so, they discovered that the body had become petrified—having literally turned to stone. The features, body and limbs were quite hard and stone-like, retaining their natural size and appearance. The breast, stomach and lower limbs were quite hard and like marble, and the features were so life-like that persons formerly acquainted with the deceased could readily recognize the familiar expression of her countenance. Even the grave clothes, and the lining of the coffin appeared as fresh as on the day the body was deposited in the grave. This is the first case of the kind, we believe, ever discovered in Warrick county, and has caused much excitement in the neighborhood.—The corpse is said to have weighed about six hundred pounds or more, requiring the united strength of three strong men to lift it from the grave. This truly remarkable case of petrification was witnessed by several of our most reliable citizens, who will vouch for the correctness of this report.—Booneville Indiana Enquirer.

What follows is from a Glasgow paper and illustrates the bigotry which is far from extinct:

A pious, church-going composer, employed on a daily newspaper, a man who was conspicuous among the congregation to which he belonged for the zealous performance of all his religious duties, was solemnly excommunicated because he wrought at ease on the Sunday evening to earn his daily bread. He pleaded the necessity of his labor, and justified himself by the New Testament, and he could not be the Old But his plea was vain; he was expelled from communion, declared unworthy of Christian fellowship, and disgraced in the eyes of his people.

Gen. McClellan and wife are in Switzerland. The health of the latter is much improved.

Colorado has taken the start of all the territories in establishing a good common school system.

The Radicals of Chelsea, Mass., intend to run Robert Morris, a negro lawyer, for mayor of that city.

POLITICAL PENALTIES IN CANADA.

For a period equal to the ordinary lifetime of a generation of men Canada has enjoyed an honorable reputation for the magnanimity and wisdom of its policy in regard to those who have broken its laws under the influence of political motives.

Thirty years ago that justly distinguished statesman, Lord DURHAM, then Governor General of the Canadas, in language as forcible as was compatible with the dignity of his high office, expressed his disapprobation of the vindictive course adopted towards the prisoners taken in the recent rebellion, referring particularly to the executions of LOUNT and MATTHEWS two Canadians, whose fault evidently was not any deficiency of attachment to their country, but that they had loved it unwisely, and thus committed acts for which, under the dominion of a weak and short-sighted Governor, Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, they paid with their lives the uttermost penalties prescribed by the laws they had broken.

The memorable report of Lord DURHAM initiated a new era in the colonial policy of Great Britain. Instead of urging the execution of offenders and the costly system of repressing disloyalty by force, he recommended the redress of colonial privancies and the development of that system of self government under which political communities are usually ready to endure, because they are self inflicted, burdens ten-fold as onerous as those against which they are ready to rebel when imposed on them by extraneous governments giving them no just or adequate representation.

With the introduction of this change, the removal of the causes of complaint, dissatisfaction ceased in Canada. The result was in no degree owing to the deplorable executions of political offenders. The Canadian people, through their Parliament, did all that remained in their power to atone for irrevocable acts. They passed laws to identify the rebels of those days for their losses. The surviving leaders of the rebellion, who would have been brought to the scaffold if they could have been apprehended in Canada at an earlier date, were permitted to return to the Province. Wm. LYON MACKENZIE the chief instigator of the movement in Upper Canada, became again a member of the Colonial Parliament, fully satisfied with the existing system of government; and CARTER, of the Lower Province, became the Minister of the United Provinces, and was the guest of the Queen at Windsor Castle. Men of less distinction in public life returned again to their homes, and the career of Canada since the adoption of such a policy has been one of the most progressive and instructive known in history.

Her friends in the United States would regard with apprehension and the deepest regret her return to a sanguinary policy, initiated by the execution of the Fenian prisoners now under sentence of death. Repression by these means will fail. If the evils sustained by the Canadians can ever be remedied, it is by a liberal policy on the part of the home government toward the suffering and disaffected members of the British Empire.

The course of the Canadian government should be determined no more by temporary feelings of exasperation among their own people than by boasts of revenge from their enemies. Those who know the people of the Provinces will concur in the opinion that they are more likely to be goaded by threats, into the acts which the friends of humanity will regret than that they will be influenced by cowardly fear. Their danger is that they may pay so much attention to bluster as to retaliate by acts which are beyond remedy or recall, and forget how well they can afford to overlook any temporary triumph of a few unreasoning individuals among their enemies, if they win a well-deserved esteem by such a policy of wisdom and magnanimity as other nations will at once appreciate, and the cooler verdict of future historians will further sanction.

What Newspapers do for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a county paper without paying for it:

My observation enables me to state, as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of capital, labor and thought. They are expected to do more a piece for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer, get often cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, are often the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community.—People pay printer's bills with more reluctance than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gawaw; yet everybody avails himself of the use of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professional or political reputations and fortunes have been made by the unrequited pen of the editor? How many empty towns and cities have been bro't into notice, and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the "lever that moves the world"? In short, what branch of industry and activity has not been prompted, stimulated and defended by the press?

And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for his service? The bazaars of fashion, and the haunts of dissipation and appetite are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting-room of the newspaper is the seat of Jewing, cheapening, and orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

Beneath Jay Cooke's banking house in Philadelphia, a free lunch is served every day to thirty five attaches of the bank. This is to keep them from going to restaurants and learning to tiddle.

Mexico.

The intelligence from this distracted country during the past week is of unusual interest. Telegrams from New Orleans (November 26th) announce that the Emperor Maximilian has at length taken the decisive step of abdication. The rupture between himself and the French Government being complete, he has left Mexico in the hand of Bazaine and Castelnau, the latter of whom is understood to have full authority from Napoleon to supersede the Marshal himself if necessary. The late Emperor left Vera Cruz on Thursday, Nov. 22d, for Europe. The consternation of the Mexicans at finding the question of their future committed absolutely to negotiations between France and the United States is represented to be general, and confined to no party. Moreover, there is said to be the best authority for stating that all the preparations for embarking the French troops have been summarily suspended.

In regard to this last statement, it may be as well to state that, about the middle of October the French Minister of State addressed this Government, proposing a change in the programme agreed on in June last, between the American Minister and Druyu de Lhuys, for the evacuation of the French troops. Instead of removing them in detachments, commencing November, and ending within six months, it was proposed that they should all be removed in one body on or about the first of January. Mr. Seward replied through Minister Bigelow, that he adhered to the original understanding made in June, and hoped there would be no delay in the sailing of the first detachment during the present month. On Monday last (November 26) the Marquis de Montholon communicated to Mr. Seward a despatch from his Government, intimating that Napoleon desired more time for a general evacuation, promising to defer it four months. The President, after due consultation with the Cabinet directed the Secretary of State to reply to the French Minister that the Government saw no good reason for accepting any charge, but in insisting, on the contrary, on the terms communicated by Mr. Bigelow, on the sixth of June last, being fully carried out. This conclusion was communicated to the Marquis de Montholon. The inference from this action, as our Government has no idea of tolerating a military French Protectorate, in place of the "Empire."

Maximilian having gone, Azaizne must go too, speedily as possible.

While, "diplomacy" is thus bringing things around right, we are advised of further "Liberal" victories in the interior.—The French are reported to have been driven out of the whole of Puebla road, with the exception of the road between Vera Cruz and the Capital. Viewed from even the most favorable stand point, these interlopers, now have nothing if not a hard road to travel, and they must be blind men, indeed, who cannot see that it is for their interest, and everybody's interest, that they should hurry out of the country, with as little delay as possible.

The Political Delirium.

We are driving at a dangerously fast pace in national politics. Our nationality seems to have entered a phase of existence in which exaltation, feverish excitement, and experimentalism are the controlling powers, and quite overbalance the influences of reason. Even as our world, in its travel through space, has passed into the region of meteors and erratic heavenly bodies, so perhaps have we come into a moral atmosphere, creative of the political phenomena, now apparent in the ideas and partisan action of great numbers of our countrymen.

Our people will lose confidence in the virtue of their form of government unless some of the old landmarks be speedily restored, and, at least, the fundamentals of our republicanism be recognized and respected. We do not assert that a political party is not privileged to adopt what it deems it will, even though to go so far as to oppose the spirit of our republican institution. But the wrong exists in the attempt of the radicals to coerce others into the adoption of their doctrines, and to force measures upon the country by the application of the thumb-screw to those that offer opposition.

It must be apparent to all that appreciate the nature and intention of our form of government that the South is not now in the fulfillment of its proper functions in the national household. The Southern people are willing and anxious to assume their legitimate position in the political family, and their best interests, as well as the interests of the Commonwealth, require their restoration to an equality with their fellow countrymen of the North.—There is nothing to prevent this, except the extravagant and unconstitutional action of the Radicals, in direct violation of the paramount principles of republicanism. The majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the Radical dictatorship; but, by the congressional usurpations of the Radicals, the will of a minority has become the ruling influence. In such a condition of affairs, it is right and necessary to confront usurpation with the physical power of the majority. If the South cannot be represented in Congress, it will find the material for representation in some other arena. At the opening session of Congress the Radicals will do well to contemplate the fact they cannot legislate against the equality of the States of the Union without provoking revolution.—N. Y. News.

PARDONED.—Gen. George H Stuart, of Maryland, late Major General in the Confederate service, and a graduate of West Point, was pardoned on Saturday last, upon the recommendation of General Grant, Gen. Charles P. Halpine, (private Miles G. Reily,) General Alexander J. Perry, of the Quartermaster's Department, Major General Barker, Gen. Benjamin C. Card Major-General James B. Ricketts, Gen. J. C. McFarren, Major-Gen. Frank Wheaton, General Morris S. Miller, and Major-General David Hunter, coincided in by the Attorney General of the United States.

BRICK POMEBOY'S ADVICE.—"Keep out of bad company, vote the Democratic ticket, keep away from political preachers, and be happy."

Local and Personal.

Explanation.—The date on the colored address label on this paper indicates the time up to which, as appears on our books, the subscriber has paid for his paper. Any error, in this label, will be promptly corrected, when brought to our notice. Those of our subscribers, who wish to know how they stand with us, will consult the label on their papers. Don't let it get so far back into the by-gone days.—Something might happen.

The Break in the Canal at this place, is now nearly repaired. The recent severe storms have delayed its completion.

The Editor, having been absent for the past few days, the whole responsibility of making up a good, spicy paper, has devolved upon us. How well we have performed our duty, will be seen by a careful reading of the numerous moral, political, and witty extracts in this paper.

Scissors, Editor-in-Chief.

Dentistry.—Teeth extracted without pain by means of Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas. Dr. L. T. Burns is now prepared to extract teeth without pain, by means of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas. He has been to considerable expense and trouble in getting his apparatus for generating Gas, for the benefit of the people of Tunkhannock and vicinity. Having had considerable experience in administering it, he feels entire confidence in it as an anesthetic; and would advise all those having decayed teeth, that cannot be saved, to inhale it, while having them extracted.

Office at P. C. Burns', Jewelry store, on Bridge Street, opposite Wall's Hotel.

Special Notices

I hereby caution all persons against purchasing a certain note given by me to C. L. Vaughn, for seventy-five dollars, dated Nov 1st 1866. Having received no value for the same, I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law. A. J. TRIPP.

Nov. 30th, 1866.

Subpœna in Divorce.

William H. Dixon, vs. Helen C. Dixon, In the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, N. Y., No. 110 Aug term '66. LABEL FOR DIVORCE FROM THE BONDS OF MATRIMONY.

I, Moses W. DeWitt, High Sheriff of the County of Wyoming, hereby make known to the above named Helen C. Dixon, that she be and appear at a court of Common Pleas to be held at Tunkhannock, in and for Wyoming County, on Monday, the 21st day of January 1867, then and there to answer the said complaint, and show cause if any she has, why the bonds of matrimony between herself and Wm. H. Dixon, her husband, shall not be dissolved. M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Tunk. Nov. 28, 1866.

WYOMING COUNTY, S. S.

Chester vs. Dixon, In Common Pleas, of Wyoming County, No. 185 Apr. James H. Goetschius, Clerk, Nov. 28, 1866. Court grants rule upon Plaintiff to execute Bond for costs in the above entitled writ to be approved by the court and filed before the first day of next term of Judgment non pro. Nov. 23d, 1866. The above rule continued until the first day of next term.

Certified from the record, this 24th day of Nov. 1866. ZIBA LOTT, Prothonotary.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!

Dr. L. O. MONTREZ Corroiva, the greatest stimulator in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fall; sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address, REYZES & Co. 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Conrad Kintner, late of Tunkhannock, Pa. dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same to them duly authenticated & for payment, and all persons owing said estate, are requested to settle immediately.

MARGARET A. KINTNER, Adm'r. THOMAS KINTNER, Tunkhannock, Pa. Nov. 17, 1866—vgnlg ft.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple and efficacious medicine by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers St., New York. v521-1year.—S. M. P. & Co.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. These having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 331 Broadway, New York v521-1year.—S. M. P. & Co.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. All persons are therefore cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. Tunkhannock, Nov. 6, 1866 WM. A. TEEL

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas, letters of Administration to the estate of Abraham Ace, late of Tunkhannock township, Wyoming Co., Dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned; All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH ACE, Adm'r. Eatons, Wyo. Co., Pa. Nov. 23, 1866.

DEMARESTS YOUNG AMERIC.

A new, very interesting, instructive, artistic and splendidly illustrated Monthly Magazine for Boys and Girls; to include pleasing illustrations of Philosophy, the Arts and Sciences, Moral and Interesting Stories, Music, Poems, and other entertaining Literature, presenting a Museum of the good, the useful, and the beautiful, for very Young America, without frivolities or exaggerations. Single Copies, 15 cents; Yearly, \$1.50; Additional Copies, \$1.00, or five for \$5.00. A large and beautiful colored engraving presented free with first No.; also, to each single subscriber at \$1.50, a good Microscope, or a package of Magic Photographs. Single copies mailed free on receipt of price. Send for a specimen No. Address W. Jennings Demarest, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGES, COLDS, and all Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York, v521-1year.